

# DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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## CLEVELAND

INTRODUCING THE LOCAL COMMITTEE AND AIDES.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Please meet the Local Committee and Aides, who, since the Executive Committee of the N. A. D. decided Cleveland to be the best city for the coming BIG CONVENTION, have, unceasingly and untiringly, been arranging everything to satisfy your fondest tastes and desires. Meeting them before you land in this good old town will surely help a whole lot towards convincing you that you will be among acquaintances, when you are enjoying yourself immensely in this city, that is eagerly awaiting the eventful August 20th, and awaiting your coming. Indeed, you will be made to feel entirely at home while here. Nary a doubt about that! The Committee, assisted nobly and grandly by the Aides, have about accomplished all there is to be accomplished, but not being entirely satisfied with their work, they are planning better and better accomplishments. The work they have done spells a big T for your good and it, more so, is a sure stepping stone to success for the Association, which will truly reap the golden fruit of the Convention's work. The feast—in other words, their work—is delicious, sufficient to tickle the palate of a prodigal son right now. By the time August 20th rolls around, the feast won't have staled, on the contrary, it will be even more delicious and more ticklish. And the prodigal son will be all the more hungry! Has the Local Committee your promise that you will sit at the table to partake of the fatted feast? Are not you coming to rise from the table and toast Combined?

ADVISORY AND TRANSPORTATION—REV. B. R. ALLABOUGH.

Born at Norristown, Montgomery Co., Pa., March 18th, 1861. Scarlet fever caused his deafness at the age of two years. Seven years later, a more severe blow befell his lot, when his mother entered eternal sleep, leaving him to battle without her guidance, a battle which has been truly remarkable and victorious for Mr. Allabough.

Rev. Allabough attended the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf for five years, going from there to Gallaudet College, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, along with George W. Veditz, Warren Robinson and A. L. Palmer, in 1884.

Three years previous to his graduation, he was orphaned by the death of his father.

Leaving college, he entered a business college in Philadelphia to fit himself to accept the responsible position of Register clerk for the Globe, Liverpool and London Life Insurance Company in New York City. Two years later, he resigned to become Supervisor of boys at the Western Pennsylvania Institution. He remained with the institution twenty-five years, eight as supervisor and seventeen as a teacher.

Rev. Allabough was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf. From 1881 to 1912, he held office continually with the society in these capacities: Treasurer over sixteen years, President five and Vice-President the rest of the time. He was one of the prime movers in establishing the Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf at Doylestown, Pa. He has always done what he possibly could for the Home, and what he has done has been tremendous and very creditable. The founding and establishing are but two of the many things Reverend Allabough has done for the deaf.

May 20th, 1910, he was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a year later, December 24th, to the priesthood by Bishop Whitehead, of Pittsburgh. In June, 1911, he severed his connection with the institution to assume the duties of the late Rev. Austin Ward Mann. Cleveland being centrally located in his work, attracted him thither in March, 1912. The field of his work is wide and long, including the Dioceses of Ohio, Southern Ohio, Pittsburg, Michigan, Lexington and

Kentucky, requiring traveling from 3,000 to 3,500 miles each month. The field is widening, and it will not be very long before he will probably have to increase his mileage to double.

Rev. Allabough served the National Association as treasurer from 1890 to 1893. At present, he is a member of the Executive Committee. He is a firm believer in the Combined, and there is nothing that can shake his belief.

Two children, Helen nine, and David five, by first wife, together with Mrs. Allabough, make his beautiful home out on Clarence Avenue, Lakewood, ideal and happy in every respect.

CHAIRMAN—K. B. AYERS.

Akron, Ohio, that thriving little Rubber city, can well lay claim to the subject of this sketch, for it was on the east side of this city that Mr. Ayers first saw the light of the sixteenth day of March in the year of 1890.

Spinal Meningitis caused his deafness, at the age of two and a half. The sickness was of a nature enough to leave him but a shadow of the robust and healthy youngster that he was. But it was not serious sufficiently to snatch away his speech, which to-day is excellent.

Six months later his parents bid the "unfortunate town" good-bye for all time and moved to Columbus, Ohio. Columbus could not hold on to the Ayers any longer than Akron. To this magnificent city they came, because Ayers, the Senior, saw golden opportunities. In this city, always west of the Cuyahoga, they have remained ever since.

Cleveland's Day school received Mr. Ayers when he was four and a half. It started teaching him via the pure-oral route, and it only traveled the route less than six months, for Ayers rebelled to such an extent that his parents could do nothing else than send him to bed.

He entered the Ohio institution in 1896 till 1901. For a change he entered the Elyria Public School for a two-year course. Returned to the institution after that, and remained to graduate in 1908.

For a time, after graduating, he was employed as an apprentice to this city's best patternmaker at the Westinghouse Electric Company. He was soon transferred to the electric repairing department, and later to operating electric traveling hoisting cranes. An accident which nearly cost him his legs put a finish to his employment with that company.

The testing room of the Electrical Controller Mfg. Co. was his next place of employment. It was while with this concern that he discovered he was not talented for electrical engineering. He left to enter Gallaudet College as a special student in Chemistry. Remaining in college only a year, he left to enter the laboratories of the National Carbon Company. Sixteen months with such was enough for him. The newly-organized Cleveland Research and Testing Laboratories has been his place of employment ever since.

Married Bessie Shull, of Helena, Ohio, September 26th, 1912. Besides being Chairman, Mr. Ayers is president of Branch No. 21, of the National Fraternity Society of the Deaf.

SECRETARY-TREASURER-INFORMATION—C. R. NEILLIE.

"Doctor" Charles R. Neillie, greatest and only deaf entomologist in this world, wizard of solving the cures for the most difficult tree ailments, is a Pittsburgher by birth. There he was born February 22d, 1870.

At ten, he entered the Western Pennsylvania Institution, going to Gallaudet College a few years later. Ill-health and financial troubles forced him to leave college before he could finish the required course to obtain a diploma.

Fate was not kind to Mr. Neillie in his youth, but by persistency and dogged determination, he had forced fate to bow low to his biddings. Always of a botanic and mechanical turn, he, to-day, finds nothing in either that he can not solve. True, there are things in either that may seem to others too difficult for him to solve, but give him time and he will convince the skeptical ones that such are possibilities.

He is employed by the City of

Cleveland, and on the pay-roll he is listed as assistant forester. In reality, he is Head Forester. He knows more about Cleveland than any man living, yet he is only an assistant. Cleveland acknowledges his greatness and his craftsmanship, although it is slow about refusing to believe he can be Head Forester, despite his affliction. A day is coming when they will. In the meantime, Mr. Neillie goes about his business with great confidence and with enthusiasm.

Four stalwart boys think Daddy even greater than does anyone else besides Mrs. Neillie. The boys are the very personification of their distinguished father. And they seem to be ready to tread the path father has hewn so painstakingly.

He is City Entomologist and the best one this city has ever known! Ask any Clevelander and they will be quick about telling you the fact.

Mr. Neillie is always busy, yet he is never too busy to devote time to doing things for the success of the coming Convention. His heart and soul are with the deaf, and that is a reason why he is forever doing the best he can for the deaf.

Married Lizzie Wells, a graduate of the Ohio Institution, in 1892.

FINANCE—DAVID FRIEDMAN.

Way across the Atlantic, in Poturno, Hungary, Mr. Friedman was born July 11, 1881.

At eight, brain fever caused his deafness, although not totally.

To America he came a year later with his parents. They came direct to Cleveland, the city all Hungarians know so much about. On the east side, Mr. Friedman picked up what English he could before entering the Ohio Institution in 1891. During the first year at school, he mastered English quicker than most of us can master German.

When it was discovered he had a good voice, he was put in an articulation class. Out of justice for her pupils who could not succeed in getting the first rank, so long as he was in the class, the teacher had him promoted to the higher articulation class. In that class he remained five years. He graduated in 1900, and entered Gallaudet the following fall, remaining to graduate in 1904.

At both schools, he spent all of his spare time studying chemistry, astronomy, photography and several other trades; his chief study being chemistry. To-day chemistry affords him a good salary from the city of Cleveland. On the book he is a cement tester, but he is also a chemist. He has been with the city well nigh five years, and during these years he has never been so busy he could not leave his business to rush to the aid of some deaf in trouble.

Leaving college, he went into the laboratories of the Government in Washington. His love for his home town was too much for him, and he left Washington. He saw opportunities in Cleveland, and whenever he sees an opportunity, he rushes after it.

He is recognized as the best tester the city has employed.

He is a shrewd financier, and as such he will finance the convention to the success we have repeatedly claimed it will get.

Married Lillian Peet, of Warren, Ohio, April 15th, 1912. Both are members of the Cleveland Association of the Deaf. Mr. Friedman is President and his wife is Secretary.

PUBLICITY—HIMSELF

Nowhere else but right in good Old Cleveland.

The Scene of the Association's coming stupendous Convention.

Was he born; and it has been in Cleveland that he has hung his hat ever since he entered civilization!

He first spied the sun on the fourth day of March, one one, two eights and one two.

Entered the Ohio Institution in 1891, and left in 1899. No; he never graduated. They all say he was too lazy to get a diploma. The fact is he knew not his 'rithmetic, and for that reason he could not have graduated, even if he had remained at the school ten more years!

By occupation, he is a dreamer; by profession, a sleeper.

Married Clara Maude Power, a graduate of the Buffalo Institution, February 15th, 1912. Has a four-months old daughter, Geraldine Ellen, who is dear enough to force

him to give up his profession many nights.

MEETING PLACES OF CONVENTION AND COMMITTEES—E. R. CARROLL.

Another Pennsylvanian. Born in Erie Co., Pa., 1856.

Inflammation of the brain caused his deafness six months after he was born.

His father being a minister in an Ohio church, made it possible for Mr. Carroll to secure the advantages of the Ohio Institution in 1868. He, after graduating, entered Gallaudet College. Like Mr. Neillie, he was forced to leave college at the end of second year.

Leaving college, he entered the Evangelical Publishing House, Cleveland, as a printer. Much of the work at the place was done in German, and in order to retain his job, Mr. Carroll, during his spare time, studied the language. That he mastered it well is proven by his six-year stay with the House.

His health continuing to show no signs of improving, made him leave Cleveland for California in 1886. There he secured a position with the California News, published at the Berkeley School for the Deaf. He also taught a class a part of the time in the forenoons, working at the case in the afternoons.

The World's Fair, World's Congress of the Deaf and the National Association, all held in Chicago during the Columbian year, were enough to make him bid the West good-bye. But it was not an eternal good-bye, for he returned some months later.

He entered the employ of a printing company that did a whole lot of Spanish work. Two years with the company bears out that he also mastered Spanish very well.

Cleveland's newly organized day school called him, and he came in 1896 to teach. As the pure-oral method was mostly used, he found it necessary to vacate the position and return to his trade, at which he has worked steadily ever since.

Married Margaret Luella Fowler in 1905. Mrs. Carroll is a graduate of the Cleveland School of Art. Mrs. Carroll taught art at the South Carolina School for the Deaf for three years and for four at the Iowa School.

DECORATIONS—MRS. DAVID FRIEDMAN.

Covington, Kentucky, was the birthplace of Lillian Peet, on the 18th day of June, 1888. It remained her home for but a short time, till after the deaths of her parents, then she was taken to Warren, Ohio, by grandparents and aunt, who reared her as they would their own child.

It was in the Warren public schools that she acquired an elementary education, being taught by the pure-oral method for six years, and the art of lip-reading of which she is a mistress. The public schools proved less attractive to her than the Ohio Institution, therefore she, in 1903, entered the latter, remaining till financial reasons forced her to leave and to give up her ambition to enter Gallaudet College. It was a bitter blow to her, to be obliged to see her long-cherished dream fade to an impossibility, yet it was in no way discouraging to her, for no sooner than it vanished she was out in the world, fighting it with all her true girlish spirit, never once permitting herself to believe she would not go to Gallaudet. But she did a year ago, when she married David.

Mrs. Friedman, better known to Ohioans as "Pussie," on one rainy day contracted a severe case of La Grippe, which caused her deafness at four years. Fortunate that it did not also take her gifted speech. She possesses a good voice, and is an efficient lip-reader, which many a pure-oral taught person dare not boast of equalling. Although Mrs. Friedman learned the rudiments of the lip-reading in the public schools, it was at the institution that she was taught the higher art.

For a time she was employed by a Warren electrical firm as tester of bulbs. The position was unsatisfactory to her, as she longed to test her ability as a writer of fiction, facts and fancies, yet the position seemed to begin a romance that culminated with her marriage to Mr. Friedman, Tester.

RECEPTION—JOHN MILLER.

A Michigander. Graduate of the Flint Institution.

Shortly after graduating, he came to Cleveland, with his parents, where he has remained since.

Of the Committee, he is the only one who was born deaf, and he is the only one who can not articulate.

For a good number of years, he worked as a skilled wood-carver. Inside work did not appeal to him, so he entered the Pennsylvania Railroad as a carpenter. Lately he has been working on the elevated trestle.

He is prominent among the Cleveland deaf, being a member of nearly all of the organizations. As reception chairman, he will prove in a class entirely by himself.

ENTERTAINMENT—F. C. ROSS.

Frederick C. Ross is a born Clevelander. When several months old, teething caused his deafness. February 9th, 1885, is the date of his birth. He was one of twelve children, the second deaf, the other deaf one being a sister. He received his education at the day school, on Rockwell Street, for seven years, one year in the class first organized by J. Geary, in the old Arcade, and six years at the Ohio Institution.

If there is any one more bitter against pure oralism, Mr. Ross would like to meet him or her. He says his seven years in the day school was a waste of time. And he knows whereof he speaks!

He graduated in 1908, along with Kreigh Ayers and Helena Froehlich, two of the hardest workers on the committee.

Mr. Ross has been operating a power machine at the H. Black Company, where more than a dozen deaf are employed, for five years. The company is the largest in the world, employing over two hundred cloakmakers, dressmakers, and makers of all textile goods.

INDUSTRY—FREDERICK C. KRULL.

More than thirty years ago, Prutchen, Germany, was probably unknown and unheard of this side of the Atlantic. To-day, it can not be denied a niche in one's knowledge, for our Industry Chairman, who was born there, has advertised it so widely and extensively that very few are unaware that it has long been the birthplace of industrial men.

No Deutsche, except "Papa" and "Mamma," ever entered Mr. Krull's ears, for when but six months old, Brain Fever closed them up. He enjoyed Prutchen, in all its glories, for five years and six months, then his folks decided he had quite enough. To America and Cleveland they came to enjoy the so much dream of freedom, and to give Freddy the opportunities which Prutchen possibly could not.

Some of the barns, houses and fences, near his old home on Donald Street, still display faded pictures which bespeak the remarkable talent he possess, even when not old enough to know the names of the object painted. The only thing he has failed to paint is the whole of Prutchen.

The Ohio Institution enrolled him in, and kept him till it diplomaed him in 1899. When he left, the Institution lost its strong man, crack foot-ball player, base-ball pitcher and all-around athlete. And it lost an artist of a great promising future.

For a time, Mr. Krull, after graduating, worked as a stone-cutter during the day and at night as an artist. The work soon proved too strenuous for his robust conformation, so he gave up the former to devote his whole time to the latter. However the financial results from his paintings never proved satisfactory to him.

Not seeing any reason why he should starve for his art's sake, he went into the shops of the Standard Welding Company, where he is at present holding the responsible position of Operator and Inspector.

From artist Fred turned his attention to photography. After many years of close and careful study of the finer art of photography he has arrived, and to-day he proudly ranks with the best in this city, if not the best. Although he does a tremendous amount of business, he has no studio. He modestly denies he will have one soon, but his denial can not be taken too seriously by those close to him.

Married Gertrude, "Peggy" Wallace, April 14th, 1909. Two

robust youngsters, a boy and girl, bless his happy home.

THE AIDES.

Miss Helena Froehlich, Mrs. F. Krull, Mrs. Kleinhaus, Messrs. Herman Koelle and Thomas McGinnis, all attended the Ohio School. Miss Froehlich is a graduate of Gallaudet and she will have full charge of visiting O. W. L. S. Since the committee started its real work she has been one of the most willing aides; not only has she aided, many plans have been the creation of her active brain. Mrs. Krull and Mrs. Kleinhaus will take care of all visiting ladies, and ladies can rest assured of an excellent time.

Messrs. Koelle and McGinnis will take care of the Frats and Knights of De l'Epee, respectively. Mr. Koelle needs no introduction, so well and far known is he. It was through his efforts that the Locals secured the Hollenden. Mr. McGinnis attended the Buffalo Institution before entering Columbus. He was one of the chief organizers of the reunion of Buffalo's former pupils. He is a great worker in Catholic circles and a strong Fraternity man. The Catholic Deaf, at the coming convention, will be under his care.

The aides are only aides in name. They are just as important as the regular committee, and it is their work that has helped greatly. They are entitled to more praise than this writing can permit.

You have been introduced to all, now come down and meet them. They will meet you with an outstretched hand that will give you a thrill of "we are delighted to meet you, Miss and Mr." And they will show you the best time you ever had. Mark our word about that.

H. ARTHUR McCANN.

## A New Way of Make the Deaf Hear.

It is not generally known, even among doctors, that there are many victims of deafness who cannot hear the loudest cornet playing, the shrillest counter tenor, the heaviest Wagnerian overture, or the noisiest of speech and sound, yet whose ears are most sensitive to the noises that just fit their brain mechanism.

Comes now Professor Dr. Marage, an eminent otologist of Paris, France, with a simple, but practical method of treating such deaf persons. After he describes in detail his explanation of defective hearing, and thus shows that the auditory canal has less to do with loss of the sense of audition than the paths in the brain, Dr. Marage explains his method which has brought relief to many who are "hard of hearing."

His plan is to stimulate the ear with an ingenious but small siren. This tiny instrument is a replica of the sirens used on motor cars, tug boats and on small engines. It has the capacity of transmitting to the drumhead in the ear, sonorous waves of a measured intensity of air-pressure.

The special quality of each vowel note is produced by sending the waves of sound through little boxes or "resonators" which are moulded in the form of a mouth and throat as it expresses each vowel.

Therefore, if some one will use the siren methodically upon a deaf person, the ear will be stimulated by tones that as regards both quality and strength are natural to it, instead of tones which are spoken, or sung, or produced by musical instruments or tuning forks.

In this way the ear and the brain channels of hearing can slowly, but surely be re-educated by a kind of drilling which is the result of this new "siren method." Deafness, partial or complete, deaf-mutism, and all kinds and grades of auditory troubles have of late been thus encouragingly treated by Professor Marage and his students.

A regular series of vowel sounds and vowel forms produced by such a siren, can be made to fit each individual case. There is no doubt that this original and highly practical plan of treating deafness will result throughout the world in the relief of many of these unfortunate.

## Federation.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The question of federation is to be raised again at Cleveland. The fact that the federation plan adopted at Colorado Springs failed to materialize, is no fault of the present administration, as California was the only State that made any effort to open negotiations on the subject, and the plan called for its ratification by nine States before it was to be adopted.

The latest federation plan should be discussed on its merits, regardless of whom its promoters are.

If it is a step forward and will serve to place the N. A. D. membership on a more permanent basis than at present, and with increased revenue, it will be considered some improvement over the present.

Fellow members of the N. A. D., provision should be made that the new federation is to be ratified only provided associations and societies having a membership of at least 2,000 members adopt it. (No Independent League fakes wanted). This on a basis of ten cents per member would produce an income of \$200 per year.

Any one familiar with N. A. D. affairs will observe that this is not much, if any improvement, over the N. A. D. as now constituted. With the new plan in effect, then, as now, the ability to accomplish anything, will depend upon a single man, the president.

To-day, a full month before the Cleveland Convention, there are over 300 members of the N. A. D. paid up, and many of them till 1915. The report of former Treasurer Long gave the membership in June, 1910, as 75, and at Colorado Springs it was run up to a total of 366. From 1904 to 1907, \$802 passed through the treasurer's hands; from 1907 to 1910, \$944. This is an average of \$250 a year. Wherein is the latest federation plan going to be an improvement over the present state of affairs, if a requirement of at least 2,000 members is not demanded?

To ratify the new plan without some restriction as to the membership and revenue required, will be playing into the hands of those disgruntled politicians and faddists, who think all that is needed to make a success of the new order is the magic word of "federation."

We do not oppose federation; we welcome it, if it is to be the means of uniting the deaf of America closer together and stand for increased prestige and power to accomplish our objects. But we do want something more substantial than empty claims that this latest plan, largely patterned after the American Federation of Women's Clubs, is going to accomplish the desired object.

A threat is made to start the federation independent of the N. A. D. if this plan is not adopted. One has but to recall to mind the defunct Order of Americans; that bunko game the Independent League, and later the merging of the Independent League and Society of Artists into that American federation, with a membership of some 1,000 and not a cent in the treasury to buy a postage stamp, to size the threat up at its worth.

A. W. WRIGHT.  
SEATTLE, July 25, 1913.  
1728 E. 62 St.

## A Protest.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I note that various persons have moved sundry and numerous amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the N. A. D. to be considered at Cleveland. It seems to me that all this is needless. The thing to do is to first settle the federation or league idea. If this federation or league plan is carried, as it ought to be, then the federation or league By-Laws will be sufficient for all purposes, and time spent in fooling with the N. A. D. Constitution will be time wasted as well as "pound foolish." In particular, do I wish to protest against amendments looking to the repeal of proxy voting.

Yours truly,  
R. S. TAYLOR.  
MT. OLIVE, N. C.

Fertilizers are used in Germany in growing measure and already to a far greater extent than in the United States.



## Deaf-Mutes' Journal

NEW YORK, AUGUST 7, 1913.

EDWIN A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published by the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at W. 163d Street and Ft. Washington Ave.) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS

One Copy, one year \$1.00

### CONTRIBUTIONS

All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications.

Contributions, subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

Station M. New York.

"He's true to God who's true to man:

Wherever wrong is done

To the humblest and the weakest

'Neath the all-holding sun,

That wrong is also done to us,

And they are slaves most base,

Whose love of right is for themselves,

And not for all the race."

Notices concerning the whereabouts of individuals will be charged for at the rate of ten cents a line.

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

### TEACHING IN FRANCE.

EDITOR DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL:

—Reading in the JOURNAL last summer the reports written by you and other Americans, who attended the International Congress of the Deaf, held in Paris, France, last August, I was deeply interested especially in the accounts of the address, made near the close of the congress, by the wife of Secretary Henri Galliard, on the subject of "Religious Instruction of Deaf Children in Oral Schools." Lately, I was much pleased to receive from a friend, who was an attendant of the congress, and eye-witness to the delivery of that address, and the scenes that ensued, a *verbatim* report of the address written by Frank R. Gray, my former small-boy classmate at the Jacksonville, Ill., School for the Deaf. Confident that your readers will be glad to learn from Mr. Gray's report, exactly what was said by the lady, who, with martyr bravery, "took her courage in her hands," and, in her oath, told of the wrongs year after year inflicted upon her young sisters in misfortune, by what she was convinced was a wrong, unnatural method of instruction. Wrongs made permissible by an astonishing retrogression of the schools from the efficient method bequeathed to that country by its promulgator, the sainted Abbe de l'Epee. That wisely combined method which France generously gave to America, through the elder Gallaudet and our French brother in affliction, Laurent Clerc the method which, through them, has done incalculable good to the American deaf, which it is to be hoped they will contrive to uphold as the very best yet given to the deaf people, and through them to society. For a number of strong reasons, which oralists cannot refute, Mrs. Galliard in turning the searchlight of her experience on the subject of the future teaching, has done deaf children, the world over, a great service that will yield blessings hereafter. For, Mrs. Galliard's remark, "signs are the natural language of the deaf," we can affirm. The sign-language is the only truly satisfactory method for imparting to the deaf in collective groups, intellectual, or religious instruction, to a profitable degree, without an undue taxing of time, or unfair straining eyesight, that sense so doubly precious to every deaf person, while with the uneducated, or partly-educated deaf, who associate with those who are educated, it is above price. With the orally-taught German deaf and pleading for liberty to use the sign-language, these pleadings carried to the point of petitions to officials, the French deaf aroused to the crying need for reform in their schools, and American schools showing proofs that oral instruction does not produce such broadly-good results as the combined method, the American deaf who have so long mildly discussed the need of reforms, will at their Convention, soon to convene in Cleveland, have opportunity to use Mrs. Galliard's address as a theme for discussions, which later may lead to blessings for the deaf of all civilized nations.

If, in addition to discussion of her address, the Convention sends her a message of commendation for her bravery, it will be a graceful proof that the Representative Deaf of America are truly advancing in their efforts for the perpetuation of such measures in all educational lines, as will continuously insure the greatest good to the greatest number.

ANGELINE A. FULLER FISCHER.

CONCERNING RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

(INSTRUCTION BY RELIGIOUS). EVI-

DENCE SECURED DURING MY STAY AT

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR

DEAF-MUTES AT BORDEAUX, (1891-

1894).

By Mrs. Henri Galliard, (Louise Walser).

I will not here engage in a long

debate. I will leave to others more

experienced than myself the discus-

sion of different subjects concerning the social and intellectual life of the deaf.

The matter I am about to speak of, is simple, brief and true; more so since it is the question of observations I made at Bordeaux Institution, of which I am a former pupil. And this incident will show conclusively that the pure oral method cannot be successfully employed, except in the case of children who have lost their hearing at a somewhat advanced age, about 4, 5, 6, or 7 years, or who are of an intelligence extraordinarily developed, and who, for this reason, are able to grasp the meaning of all the words of the language used. As to the rest of the pupils, although the nuns are admirable oral teachers, I am firmly of the opinion that this oral method would never avail, unless the teachers used conventional signs, and this happens frequently with them, in spite of themselves.

OF WHICH BEHOLD THE PLAIN PROOF.

During the eight years of my school life, remarking that I am a semi-mute, having lost my hearing at eight years of age, my teacher would have me reply to the letters of her former pupils, those of the generation before mine, who were brought up by signs only. In reading the letters of these last, I observed that nearly all had a style at once rich and perfectly correct, which is not to be found at all among the young generation, who have rather a style which, if not incorrect, is at least almost infantile. I do not include the semi-mutes, who among themselves are more or less educated about the same as hearing children.

### SECOND OBSERVATION.

Appropos of teaching religion, here is a fact that I would bring to the notice of the public in all sincerity, with no intention of attacking anybody, but since it concerns the amelioration of the lot of my sisters in misfortune, I believe it is my duty to speak.

One day, or rather, many times, that I took the place of the teacher in the third division when she was sick (and, mark this well), during the eighth and last year of school for me, I had to explain a lesson from the Scripture on the black-board. After having made them read aloud the whole lesson, I questioned each in turn as to the meaning of this or that point. I swear that not one could give a correct answer; but they tried their wits to repeat phrases already learned but having no connection with the lesson. It was then that I, who was always a docile pupil (I say it without pride, from pity for my poor pupils of a day), took my courage in both hands and made use of signs, strictly forbidden in the school room, and talking and signing at the same time, succeeded in making them understand the lesson better than ever before. They were delighted, my poor younger sisters; they thanked and embraced me and expressed their desire that I could always be their teacher, saying that with me, or to state it better, with the mixed method, they would make better progress. I leave it there, dear hearers. Think it over and draw your own conclusions.

Undoubtedly one must honor the devoted nuns of Bordeaux, who consecrate themselves to us with entire selflessness, but they obey the new laws that require, no matter what the cost, that above all else we must *speak*, and those who enforce the laws, do not know that there is no deaf-mutism more frightful than that of the mind, and that only our natural language—for thus I call that which the Abbe de l'Epee used to commence his herculean task—can really penetrate to the mind.

Madame Galliard was vigorously applauded, particularly from the American seats, while hearing officers of institutions, especially the lady Superior of the Bordeaux Institution, protested against her.

### Deaf-Mutes Robbed.

BATAVIA, N. Y.—Burglars entered the flat of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snyder in Center Street last night, and stole two valuable gold watches, a ring and \$20 in currency. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are deaf-mutes. They were not awakened.

Although the search was thorough the burglars overlooked a purse containing \$150. Some jewelry and money were also taken from the flat of Mrs. Anna Cronin in the same building. The police have no clue.

Robert Golden, a deaf-mute, was hit by an automobile driven by Ralph Forman, a liquor dealer, of Hempstead, last Friday night, and was thrown several feet. His face and hands were cut and he was quite badly bruised as a result of the accident. Golden was riding a bicycle in front of Mrs. Lena Cocks' house on South Street, and Forman, in trying to avoid hitting him, crashed into Mrs. Cocks' fence, tearing a portion of it down. Golden had his wounds dressed by Dr. Hall and was able to be around.—Oyster Bay Pilot, August 1.

Mr. Henry Wickhillier, of New York, is visiting Philip Eicheler and his parents at Worcester, Mass. After spending a week there he goes to Boston, Mass.

### For this Relief Much Thanks!

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I note that Mr. Hanson has announced that he will not be a candidate for a second term.

For this relief much thanks!

Still there are a good many who would have preferred to see him run again. These are not all of them Mr. Hanson's personal or political friends.

Quite the contrary. I, for one, would have been glad to see him pitted against a man whose policies and ideals are known to be diametrically opposite his own, and thus to have the Cleveland Convention given a chance to express its approval or disapproval of the Hanson administration.

The Convention that elected Mr. Hanson expressed itself and its wishes firmly.

It wanted several things to be done or to be continued.

It approved the Federation report. This does not mean that the federation plan, then submitted, was adopted as a new constitution. That could not be done, nor can it be done at Cleveland. To have done so would deprive the N. A. D. of its existence, for there would then have been no membership at all in the federation, none of the several associations it was proposed to admit to membership having definitely accepted the Colorado Springs plan, though some had just as definitely expressed themselves in favor of federation.

The plain duty of the new president was to immediately take measures to secure a ratification of the Colorado Springs plan by nine or more State Associations as provided in that plan.

This Mr. Hanson not only neglected to do, but worse still, refused to do.

For, shortly after he assumed office, he was notified that the California Association was ready to comply with the conditions of the Colorado Springs plan, and in reply, he stated in effect that he would do nothing in the matter.

He resorted to a quibble. Had he really desired to carry out the wishes of the convention, he would at once have gone to work to secure the ratification of the federation plan, submitted at Colorado Springs.

The Cleveland Convention would then be the constitutional convention of a thorough-going federation, and a binding constitution backed by the necessary membership could then and there be formulated.

Mr. Hanson has been derelict of duty in this federation matter and deserves censure accordingly.

Again, the Convention at Colorado Springs expressed itself plainly in the endowment matter. It adopted a resolution to the effect that the committee in charge of this fund should be a standing committee, whose duty should not be regarded as fulfilled until the fund gave an income of not less than \$10,000 a year—that is, until the fund reached \$250,000.

Mr. Hanson delayed appointment of this committee. From time to time he complained that he was unable to find members willing to serve, though he rejected offers on the part of myself and Mr. Regensburg so to serve.

Nor is this all. Mr. Hanson went so far, as so false to the trust imposed on him, was so much a stranger to the laws of common decency, as to suggest that the \$200 now in the Endowment Fund be used to publish the Colorado Springs proceedings. The writer on being so informed took measures to take out an injunction restraining the treasurer from touching any portion of this fund.

The animus of the convention toward the Moving Picture Fund was as plain as in the two other policies. The Fund and its objects were enthusiastically endorsed by the convention. Measures were taken by Mr. Regensburg and his committee to increase the fund to \$20,000. A child could see that such an undertaking would involve hard work and sacrifice on the part of the committee, and which would be their gift to the association.

All that Mr. Hanson had to do was to tell these faithful workers for the deaf and for the Association to go ahead. He should have imposed the same implicit confidence in their honesty and sincerity of purpose that I did. He should have helped, should have spurred them on, should have praised and encouraged.

Instead of this, he criticized their methods; forbade them to go ahead on account of a flimsy technicality.

The result is that the Moving Picture Fund did not advance a step. The committee was badgered and insulted beyond endurance, until it resigned in a body, nor was its resignation withdrawn until nearly a year of inactivity had passed.

Mr. Hanson has been derelict of duty in this matter as in the matter of Federation and Endowment.

In the Civil Service matter the Association is now where it was three years ago. A Standing Committee was appointed.

The last action of the Association was in 1909. The effect of the executive orders of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft had to be awaited. By the time that Mr. Hanson assumed office it became evident that the Taft and Roosevelt orders had not the beneficial effect it had been hoped.

Further work was necessary. Mr. Hanson had at his command his personal mouthpiece, the *Observer*, as well as the JOURNAL. But the acumen displayed in 1908, when he stepped in and filched part of the fruits of my Civil Service Campaign of 1907-1908 in the shape of the Roosevelt order, seemed to have deserted him.

The incoming administration will have to make good his inefficiency in this connection.

There are other things in which Mr. Hanson disregarded the commands of the Convention. The Convention wanted the question of the 1913 meeting place decided then and there. The matter was finally left to the Executive Committee. The understanding was that an early decision should be reached.

But Mr. Hanson would not be hurried. He delayed the decision until the entire South was alienated from the Association, and until the friends of Omaha were ready to spit on him.

His conduct of the Nebraska campaign has also been a series of blunders, and has worked directly into the hands of those against whom it was *supposedly* conducted.

I have been twitted with the fact that I was directly responsible for Mr. Hanson's elevation to the head of the Association.

I do not deny it. But at the time I believed that Mr. Hanson would carry out or continue the policies of my own administration. I believed he would subordinate his own preferences to the expressed wishes of the Association. This belief I time and again expressed privately and publicly in my writings in the JOURNAL, *American, Optimist and Observer*.

It is up to the Cleveland Convention to put a man at the head of the Association who will carry out the policies which it will endorse. If these policies are for Federation, for a continuation of the Civil Service fight, for a strong Endowment Fund, for an extension of the Moving Picture Bureau, and for an efficient Industrial Bureau, the Convention should never will never give Mr. Hanson a second term, or elect a man whose past record does not show him to be thoroughly and actively in sympathy with these policies.

GEORGE WM. VEDITZ.

July 29, 1913.

### National Association Questions.

The Puget Sound Association of the Deaf, Seattle, devoted Saturday evening, July 26, 1913, to a discussion of matters relating to the National Association of the Deaf, aiming to bring forth the best suggestions for placing the latter association on a better basis. President Partridge was in the chair, and first called upon Mr. Olof Hanson, president of the National Association, for his views. Mr. Hanson said, in part:

There are a variety of views held on the manner of voting for officers and on important questions coming before the National Association. I have segregated them and reduced them to the following:

1. By those only who attend conventions, as heretofore. This leaves the outsiders no voice in the conduct of business.

2. By proxy voting, which is authorized by our constitution and is to be tried for the first time at the Cleveland Convention.

3. By chosen delegates from various associations. This entails the heavy expense of sending delegates, or you have no voice at the convention. This is especially hard on those from a distance.

4. By mail vote, all members voting for all officers by mail. This is cumbersome and expensive.

5. A plan worth considering is this: The members in each State to elect a State representative by mail or otherwise; then these State representatives elect the officers. This is after the manner of railroad directorates. The deaf in one State are better able to select a man in their own State whom they know, and these State representatives are likely to know the best available men in the whole country, their concerted action, resulting in the selection of a set of officers whose standing and qualifications are satisfactory. The body of State representatives will have time to consult among themselves by mail, as well as consulting their respective constituents.

The plan I proposed at the Colorado Springs Convention (which plan was not considered, along with several others), was this: All local and State associations should be invited to affiliate with the National Association, and members join as individuals. In voting, each association would be entitled to vote in proportion to the number of paid-up members each association had in the National body. This would give all a voice in proportion to the number of members. If a delegate from an association should not be present at the National Convention, the votes of that association could be cast by some delegate from another State, authorized to do so.

As I am not a candidate for office I shall not press my plan, unless it meets with favors from others. After all, it will depend more on the men in office than the plan, as to what is done; but, if possible, the nature of

the organization finally adopted should be such as would have the hearty support of the officers.

As to amendments: Present requirement is, if you want a change in the constitution, you must write out your amendment and publish it thirty days before convention meets. If that is not done you cannot change anything till the next succeeding convention. My idea for amending the laws and keeping them up to our needs is this: Let the convention discuss proposed amendments or changes and express its preference by vote. Then let a committee of, say, three good men draft these ideas into proper shape, right after the convention, as there will not be time to do it well in the rush and hurry of the convention. Then have it submitted first to the officers for approval, and if so approved, have it submitted to a mail vote for ratification by a two-thirds majority of the membership. If thus passed the amendments would immediately become laws and go into operation at once, giving time to be tried out and have defects corrected at the next convention. The amendments could also be printed into the proceedings of the convention.

In this way the laws could be made to meet practical requirements as experience showed them to exist, and we would not, as now, be tied up for years and years before we could make a change.

Mr. P. L. Axling followed, and laid emphasis on the need of uniting the deaf of the whole country to work in harmony. He opposed the plan of voting through delegates, and favored Mr. Hanson's plan for individual membership and voting according to the number of National Association members in a community. He thought the present laws governing amendments to the constitution should be changed, and was in favor of the proposition to have all proposed amendments introduced at conventions, discussed in the assembly one by one and those that are accepted, referred to a committee for drafting into proper form and submitted to each individual member for ratification.

Taking up Mr. Regensburg's federation plan, Mr. Axling tore it to pieces and had very little left that would meet the requirements of the National Association. The Regensburg plan, he said, is too cumbersome and impracticable; it might be all right for the Federation of Women's Clubs, but not for the National Association of the Deaf. The plan goes into elaborate detail regarding a number of trivial matters, such as methods of balloting, etc., but loses sight of the necessity of looking first to ways and means of financing the Association. The proposed fees and dues are far too small to meet the requirements; you would not find the State and local Associations tumbling over each other to join the proposed federation. Fees and dues alone, unless made considerably higher than now, will never be sufficient to meet financial requirements.

The speaker sounded a warning against attempting to adopt federation at the Cleveland Convention. The chances are that such a course might wipe out the National Association through the failure of the State and local associations to ratify the action, as was the case with the Colorado Springs federation plan. This might leave the old organization without any organization or legal existence at all; it might automatically kill off the National Association and leave a lot of money to be grabbed by a few individuals.

Mr. Axling thought the wise course to take, if federation is to be finally adopted, is to have a committee appointed at Cleveland, whose duty it shall be to first secure the assurance that a sufficient number of State and local associations will adopt federation under such laws as may be proposed. Thereafter the committee should get to work and draft a federation plan to meet conditions as they actually exist, paying particular attention to the manner of organizing all associations and clubs, and of successfully financing the parent organization. He criticized Mr. Regensburg's plan of having the administration of the federated association split up among an endless chain of committees, boards, councils, etc. The fewer administration officials there are, each with the proper definitions and restrictions as to duties, and a few committees each with clearly defined duties, the better it will be for the National Association.

Mr. Axling suggested that, since the United States is so broad it is impracticable to hold conventions very often, a plan might be worked out for having sectional divisions, the federated associations and clubs in any particular section of the country to be organized into a section under the auspices of the National Association, to meet as often and at such places in the section as may be advisable, considering local circumstances. At these conventions the associations belonging to the section would consider only matters of vital importance to their own section, all such action to be reported to the National organization and become a part of its records. Such a plan would enable a gathering from a much larger section than is brought together by a State convention, yet not require delegates to travel such a prohibitive distance as is necessary to attend a National convention.

Referring to the proposed change

in name, Mr. Axling expressed himself as opposed to any change. No better name than the present one can be found, he asserted. Retain the present name and have subsidiary associations or clubs adopt the name "association" in as many cases as possible, with the proper prefix.

Mr. A. W. Wright made a few remarks on the plan proposed by Mr. Hanson of drafting and ratifying amendments through a committee.

Mr. Ernest Swangren expressed it as his opinion the National Association can secure a large membership by properly educating the deaf of the country as to the advantages of membership and offering low dues.

Mr. J. E. Gustin and Mr. L. O. Christensen each followed with a few remarks, the latter emphasizing the necessity of the National Association giving more attention to the financial side of its organization. He was opposed to the delegate plan of voting, on account of the expense to be borne by local associations.

Mr. True Partridge favored the selection of officers by individual voting; nominations to be made in advance and balloting to take place at the convention on only those previously nominated. He was opposed to federation, favoring individual membership. He thought the National Association should cut out a large part of the social features at each convention and do more real business. He believed the Association should have more standing committees, the duties of each clearly defined and the president require each committee to do its work properly.

Mr. Hanson again secured the floor and asked the assembly to express its sentiment on the following four questions:

Do you favor raising dues to \$1 per year, keeping them at present rate of 50 cents, or reducing to 10 cents, as proposed by the Regensburg plan? Result, only half those present voting: Raise to \$1, 4; 50 cents, 12; 10 cents, none.

Do you favor individual membership or federation? Individual membership, 11 votes; federation, none.

Do you favor holding convention every three years, as now, or every two years? Result: Three years, 11; two years, 2.

Which method of voting would you prefer, proxy or by delegate? Result: Proxy voting, 15; by delegate, none.

### Things to Ponder.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—In your issue of July 17, a draft of the By Laws for the proposed National League of Associations of the Deaf was moved as an amendment to the By Laws of the N. A. D.

I had previously received an earlier draft by post, through Mr. Regensburg. The movement presents an imposing array of god-fathers, men of the highest ability among us, most of whom I look up to and like, either personally or by reputation.

The general plan of the proposed National League as at first presented looked pretty good. As amended, in the form in which it appears in the JOURNAL, it looks better.

The method of introduction used earlier, and the prefatory remarks in connection therewith, did not look so well. At Colorado Springs, a plan rejected at Norfolk was presented with little if any change, was not discussed at all (according to report of proceedings), and was "passed" by the vote of about one-fourth of the members present at the meeting. None of its sponsors, at that time are pushing that plan now, but a very different one. None probably regret that it failed of adoption, through lack of acceptance by nine State Associations.

The present administration should, therefore, not be criticized, as it has been, for not pushing it, and it should not be taken for granted that new and better plans would be opposed. In fact, plans have been laid for full and free discussion and construction of plans for either reorganization or federation.

The presentation of the new plan in the JOURNAL, through the President of the N. A. D., as an amendment to its by-laws, is likely to win over many, who would otherwise have looked askance at it for above reasons.

With so many brilliant minds behind it, and backed by such extensive experience, one might look for a well-nigh perfect draft. As a matter of fact, a very cursory examination reveals numerous crudities and oversights, and one or two serious defects. The minor wrinkles may well await ironing out in conference, at the convention, but the major ones may better be printed out at once, so that plans may be laid to correct them.

A Membership Committee and a Committee on Credentials are referred to, and their duties outlined, but there is not a word as to their constitution and appointment. Plainly an oversight.

The ultimate aim in pushing this project is undoubtedly to have it come to include organizations from all over our broad country. Our Michigan Association of the Deaf has two hundred thirty-seven members enrolled the current term. We will admit that New York and

Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, and perhaps a few other States, have associations equal or superior in numbers and importance to ours, but feel assured that the great majority of organizations of the deaf will hardly rank with ours. This is said so that an argument from our case here in Michigan will be shown to apply to most organizations of the deaf.

Now, first, our members pay a half dollar each as membership fee at each reunion—once in three years. Ten cents per capita per year would be thirty cents out of every fifty to go to the National League. This seemed a stunner. A fellow member of our Association and of the N. A. D. has suggested a very simple solution. If we can carry the plan in our Association, we can arrange to tack the extra thirty cents on the regular fee, making it still very moderate, and having each pay for himself. This is mentioned because the same question might pose other organizations.

Now for problem two, perhaps not so easy of solution. Take, say, a Chicago deaf man. He may belong to his State Association of the Deaf, the Alumni Association of his School, the Pas-a-Pas Club, the Silent Athletic Club, the Local Division of the N. F. S. D., the Local Chapter of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association, etc. Anywhere up to six or more times ten cents each. How is that to be straightened out?

Problem number three is perhaps a still harder nut to crack. Our Michigan Association would be entitled on its present membership roll, to six delegates, including the President. Suppose the Convention to be held in California. Probably not one of the six delegates and six alternates would attend. Apply the same argument, but with more emphasis, to Maine, New Jersey, North Carolina, or any other far away States. In fact, in this case we would still have the great fault that has always existed in the N. A. D., over-representation for the Convention State and its nearest neighbors, pitiable under-representation for those more distant. It must be arranged so that each organization shall have the full representation or full vote to which it is entitled. Of course, there could be no set instructions to the delegation as a whole, as in the Electoral College. There must be more or less individual discretion on question and officials voted on. How is this to be brought about? No proxy plan will ever furnish a satisfactory solution. An official organ and mail vote perhaps?

Quite a few things that ought to be thought over well before going to the convention, in order to facilitate work and save time there; and many thanks to you, Mr. Editor, for space allowed.

A. J. EICKHOFF.

FLINT, MICH., Aug. 2, 1913.

### Alabama.

GREENSBORO, July 31.—Greensboro lost a most unique character yesterday when George DuBose, a deaf and dumb negro, known as "Dummy," breathed his last, having suffered a second stroke of paralysis, which caused his death. "Dummy" was 70 years old was a capable, faithful and valued servant of the Stollenwerek family for 50 years. During his six months' illness he was tenderly cared for by the Stollenwerek men and their friends.

One of Dummy's striking characteristics was his love for small children, with whom he was gentle as a woman, and they all loved him, though the sounds he made in trying to talk to them were sometimes unearthly. Dummy's funeral, like his personality, was unique here. Services attended almost exclusively by white citizens, were held at his house, the Rev. R. de Ovie of St. Paul's Episcopal church officiating, and the pallbearers were C. Y. Stollenwerek, Leo Sledge, Robert Smith and V. B. Haynes. Interment was had in the Greensboro cemetery.—Birmingham, Ala., Age, Aug. 1.

### CHURCH REUNION TO DEAF-MUTES.

NEW YORK DISTRICT NOTICES.

### AUGUST

St. Ann's Church, every Sunday, 11 A.M.

Gallaudet Home, August 10th, Holy Communion.

Gallaudet Home, August 24th.

Other services suspended till further notice.

Please notice the change of the hour of service at St. Ann's Church from afternoon to morning.

### Rev. Mr. Wyand Released

Rev. E. Clayton Wyand, the New England deaf minister, who was made the defendant of a serious charge at his home near Hagerstown, Md., has been informally notified by the State authorities that he is free. This is just what every one expected. After the "hearing" public sentiment took a hand before the minister could do anything. To date he has done nothing in his own behalf.







## Would You Tell? Would You?

Supposing, just supposing, that you went to see a game  
By the home team and a r'p'ing, slugging bunch  
Of husky willow wavers who had come to put 'em lame,  
Who said they'd simply eat 'em up for lunch;  
Supposing that this husky bunch were mighty fighting fit,  
The home boys, too, were looking pretty well;  
Suppose they worked eight innings through without a single hit—  
I'm asking you, good brother, would you yell?

Supposing, just supposing, that the first half of the next  
Two visitors should perch on first and third;  
Suppose the batter up should take his stick, and, unperplexed,  
Should start the ball to soaring like a bird;  
Suppose your centerfielder then just hauled that airship down—  
Yes, hauled it down and sent it home pell-mell—  
Suppose it dished the stranger up a rich, delicious brown—  
I'm asking you, good brother, would you yell?

Suppose the last half inning your boys should come to bat—  
Of course with goose eggs still the score is tied—  
Suppose two of your slickest lads struck out as quick as that I  
With batter up, the punkiest on the side;  
Suppose he fanned the horsehide twice with awful, swinging lick;  
Suppose he sent the third where song birds dwell;  
Suppose he cantered home and set the score at "one to nix"—  
I'm asking you, good brother, would you yell?

—Omaha World-Herald.

## "Blow Hard" Basset.

Giovanni, the water boy, and an overcharge of blasting powder were the causes of the trouble. Incidentally, they cured "Blow Hard" Basset of bragging.

On the platform at the brink of the quarry, Basset was loading a big "bucket" of rock on a float car of the little railroad that ran down to the wharf. The giant derrick-crane had just hoisted the rock from the pit sixty feet below, and the heavy boom was swinging out again to lower away for another load. On the opposite brink, Giovanni, with a pail of water in each hand, was taking a short cut along an abandoned path that led down a steep bank to the hot, thirsty laborers below.

"Hey, you young dago!" bawled Basset. "I thought I told ye it ain't safe there! Get back with ye!"

Giovanni stuck out his tongue and grinned, showing two even rows of white teeth.

Then came the blast, a tremendous explosion, directly beneath the boy, and with a shower of brush and splinters, rock and dust, hurled high above the rim of the quarry. Almost at the same instant came the sound of rushing, tumbling stones and gravel. The men had used too much dynamite.

When the smoke cleared away, Basset saw Giovanni hanging from the edge of the cliff, and clutching frantically to get a better hold. The shelf on which the boy had stood a moment before had pitched downward, and Giovanni, dropping both pails, had barely had time to throw himself round and make a desperate clutch at a crevice in the face of the cliff.

Basset gazed in horror across the pit. His faded blue sweater displayed his powerful chest and the knotty muscles of his arms and shoulders. He was the strongest man at Red Hill Quarry, but he had come rightly by the name of "Blow Hard." He was always boasting of his marvelous feats, and making a show of his mighty muscles, and his conceit had invited many gibes.

Basset took in Giovanni's danger at a glance; he saw that the boy could not hang on for many seconds.

The big quarryman still held the rope, by which he had guided the bucket. One end of it was looped over a hook at the end of the derrick-cable. As the boom swung out above the pit, the rope tightened in Basset's hand. He shifted his hold on it to a point several feet from the lower end; then he ran forward to the end of the platform and plunged off.

The line swooped out and downward, and the momentum carried Basset across to the other side of the pit, where he struck the face of the cliff two feet from Giovanni. In one powerful hand Basset caught the boy by his suspenders and the back of his shirt, and then, as the cable started back in its long, pendulum like swing over the pit, he held Giovanni, dangling and screaming with fright.

The cable neared the platform; when it was ten feet away it stopped and slowly swung toward the opposite side of the quarry. The men in the pit gazed upward, speechless, as Basset and his burden swayed back and forth sixty feet above the rocky bottom. Three times—four times, five times—each time with a shorter swing, the cable moved across the pit. Giovanni clutched desperately at Basset's legs.

Then some one in the crowd below found his voice.

"Lower away, there!" came the shout "Lower away!" The man at the hoisting-engine roused himself, released the brake from the drum on which the cable was wound, and let the line run. Basset, clinging to the boy's clothes with his iron grip, began to drop rapidly.

There were cries of "Slow up there!" and "not so fast." The

man at the engine threw on the brake again, and Basset was brought up with a jerk.

The sudden stop was too much even for his unusual strength; the rope, slipping through his hand, severely burned the palm before he could recover his grip. When he checked himself and came to a stop he was grasping the rope not more than six inches from the end. There he clung although it was like gripping red-hot iron.

Large beads of sweat rolled from his forehead. The veins stood out on his temples, the knotted muscles of his arms and shoulders were raised as if they were going to burst the skin.

He was still forty feet above the bottom of the pit. If he let go, both he and the boy would be killed. He must hang on, although the rope burned his palm and fingers to the bone. He suffered terribly, but he waited without a murmur of complaint for the engineer to start lowering once more.

Again came the shout from the pit, "Lower away, there!" But still Basset and his burden hung motionless.

The foreman came running up, "Lower that cable!" he shouted. "What are you about?"

Basset still hung motionless.

Each second seemed an eternity. Each second he thought that at the next he would have to let go. If the boy would only cling to his legs, Basset could hold the rope with both hands. But when he slightly relaxed his grip on the boy clothes to see what would happen, Giovanni screamed in terror, and would have fallen if Basset had not at once tightened his hold.

Meanwhile, the foreman had reached the hoister. The cable had slipped off the drum when the engine had stopped, and had caught in the gearing.

A little stream of blood trickled down Basset's wrist to his elbow, and then his shoulder.

Then rope seemed to burn deeper and deeper in his hands.

"For pity's sake, let us down!" he shouted, at last.

Directly beneath him, some of the men were making a pile of the brush that was used as a cover for blasts. He understood why they were doing it, and he knew he could not hold on until they had finished the pile.

"Hang on a little longer!" the foreman shouted. "The cable's caught in the gearing and won't work!"

"Swing the boom round over the old pit!" Basset cried, huskily.

The foreman threw over the lever, and the boom began to swing round toward the worked out part of the quarry where there was a deep pit full of muddy water.

Basset wondered why he had not thought of the water before. He feared that now it was late; that he could not hold on long enough to reach the place. His grip was weakening; his hand slipped down two inches nearer the end of the rope.

Slowly the big boom swung; could they not make it swung faster?

Again Basset's hand slipped. The pain tortured him; he felt as if a fire was burning his arm. But not once did it occur to Basset that he might let go the boy and save himself. Once more his hand slipped until there were barely an inch of the rope to spare.

And then, as he looked down again, he saw the water directly beneath him. There would be a drop of about fifty feet.

"Now, you little dago, let go and drop," he said to Giovanni.

But the boy was now convulsively gripping Basset's legs.

"Are ye ready?"

There was no answer; Giovanni was frightened out of his wits.

"Well then it's both of us together, now!"

And Basset let go of the rope.

Together they shot downward, struck the pool feet first with a mighty splash, and disappeared from sight beneath the surface.

A minute afterward both of them, loudly spluttering, were pulled out as a scratch.

Basset's hand was in bad shape. The skin and much of the flesh were torn from palm and fingers. The foreman bathed the wound as well as he could, and sent a hurry call for the doctor.

"There's no doubt about your strength man, nor your grit, either," said the foreman, "I never saw anything like it."

Now, indeed, "Blow-Hard" Basset had something to boast of; but strange though it may seem, he never could be brought to talk about his biggest feat.—*Youth's Companion*.

## St. Thomas Mission, St. Louis.

Christ Cathedral Chapel, 13 and Locust Sts.  
Rev. J. H. CLOUD, Minister 2606 Virginia Avenue.

Mr. Arthur O. Steidemann, Lay Reader,  
Miss Clara L. Steidemann, Sunday School Teacher and Social Helper.

Sunday Services at 10:45 A.M.  
Sunday School at 9:35 A.M.

Week-day meetings at 8 P.M., on first, and third Fridays in the Parish House.

## Diocese of Connecticut

Rev. G. H. Hefflon, Minister in charge.

APRIL-JUNE, 1913.

Hartford—Christ Church, first and third Sundays, at 9 P.M.; Holy Communion first Sunday in May.

Waterbury—St. John's Church, third Sundays, at 7 P.M.

New Haven—St. Paul's, second Sundays, at 8 P.M.

Bridgeport—St. Paul's, second Sundays, at 7 P.M.

Services in Pittsfield and Springfield, Mass. by appointment.

Address of Pastor, Y. M. C. A., Hartford, Ct.

## Baltimore Methodist Deaf-Mute Mission.

Rev. D. E. Moylan, Pastor, 740 W. Fayette Street.

Rev. J. A. Branflick, Assistant, 2704 Bernard Street.

Services at Christ M. E. Church for the Deaf, Pierce Street, corner of Schroeder Street, every Sunday at 3:30 P.M. Sunday School at 9:30 P.M. Week-day meetings every Thursday evening at eight o'clock, except during July and August. Holy Communion first Sunday each month. Everybody welcome.

## The Missouri Association of the Deaf.

INCORPORATED June 17, 1907.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

President, Oscar Geiwitz, 1929 S. 16th Street, St. Joseph; Vice-President, Mrs. Paul Curtis, 4011 Main Street, Kansas City; Second Vice-President A. O. Steidemann, 4139a Carter Avenue; Secretary, James H. Cloud, 2606 Virginia Avenue, St. Louis; Treasurer, Joseph Jenkins, 113 East 113 East 11th Street, Kansas City; Henry Gross, R. F. D. 2, Fulton; W. Howe Phelps, Jr., Carthage; A. O. Steidemann, G. D. Hunter, 3886 Shaw Avenue, St. Louis; N. D. Hunt, 24th and Tapping Avenue, Kansas City.

LOCAL COMMITTEE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION:—Chairman, A. O. Steidemann, 4139a Carter Avenue; Henry Stumpe, Jr., A. N. Merrell, J. H. Cloud.

## CONVENTION NOTICE.

The Fifth Convention of the Missouri Association of the Deaf will be held in St. Louis, August 30th to September 1st, inclusive.

The Convention will open at 9:30 A.M. in the Sunday School hall of Schuyler Memorial House, 1210 Locust Street, Saturday, August 30th.

## PROGRAM.

Saturday morning, August 30th, 9:30 to 12:00 A.M.

Invocation.

Address of welcome by Mayor and others.

Open for business.

Saturday afternoon, 2:00 to 6:00 P.M.

Invocation.

Business session.

Discussion of various questions.

Saturday evening, 7:30 to 10:00 or longer.

Unfinished business session.

Reception, by St. Louis N. F. S. D. and the Gallaudet Union, of St. Louis, Mo.

Sunday morning and afternoon, church services for the deaf, time to be announced later.

Sunday evening, probably lecture.

Monday morning, 9:30 to 12:00.

Wind up of business.

Elections of officers and adjournment.

Monday afternoon.

Picnic (planned).

Unless changes makes the program necessary, notice will be given out Saturday evening. All the meetings will be held at the Schuyler Memorial Home, 1210 Locust Street.

OSCAR GEWITZ,

President.

JAMES H. CLOUD,

Secretary.

## Whist and Bean Bag Party

—OF THE—

## NEWARK DIV., NO. 42.

N. F. S. D.

WILL BE HELD ON

Saturday Evening.

October 18, 1913

[Particulars later.]

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## The National Association

TENTATIVE PROGRAM OF THE TENTH TRIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, CLEVELAND, OHIO, AUGUST 20-27, 1913.

CONVENTION MEETING PLACE AND HEADQUARTERS.—THE HOLLAND HOTEL.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20.

10 A.M. Invocation. Reading of the official call. Addresses of welcome. Responses. Addresses by visiting friends of the deaf. Reading of communications. The President's Address. Appointment of committees: on Enrollment; on Resolutions; on Auditing. Recitation. Announcements.

2 P.M. Committee meetings. Conferences on reorganization plans.

8 P.M. Reception by the Local Committee.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21.

9 A.M. Invocation. Reading of the minutes. Reading of Reports from the Committee on Program; Executive Committee; Committee on Membership; Committee on Printing. Addresses by Fraternal Delegates. Paper and discussion: "The Objective Point of the N. A. D." Paper and discussion: "Signs and Signs." New business. Recitation. Announcements.

2 P.M. Committee meetings. Conferences. Informal visit through a great automobile factory.

8 P.M. Social by the Local Committee.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22.

9 A.M. Invocation. Reading of the minutes. Reading of Reports from the Moving Picture Fund Committee, Endowment Fund Committee, Industrial Bureau, Hartford Monument Fund Committee. Paper and discussion: "Effective means of raising Benefit and Trust Funds." Paper and discussion: "Shall the Association assume an Independent Paper?" Paper and discussion: "A new National Home Proposition." Unfinished business. Recitation. Announcements.

2 P.M. A continuation of the morning session, if necessary.

8 P.M. Film Exhibition under the auspices of the N. A. D. Moving Picture Committee.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23.

Picnic at Luna Park, by the Local Committee.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 24.

Religious Services.

To be arranged and announced by the clergy and others interested.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25.

9 A.M. Invocation. Reading of the minutes. Reading of Reports from the Civil Service Committee, Nebraska Law Committee, Wisconsin Legislative Committee. Paper and discussion: "Re-organization of the N. A. D. or Federation." Paper and discussion: "The Volta Bureau." Papers and discussions: "Oral Legislation," (a) In Europe. (b) In America. Paper and discussion: "Oralism." Unfinished business. New business. Recitation. Announcements.

2 P.M. A continuation of the morning session. Committee meetings. Conferences. Caucus.

8 P.M. "Fraternity Evening." Various side meetings of "Frats," "Knights," "O. W. L. S." "Ephpheta Society," etc., under their own auspices.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26.

9 A.M. Invocation. Reading of the minutes. Reading of Reports from the Committee on Enrollment and Committee on Suppression of Impostors. Paper and discussion: "The Minnesota Deaf Labor Bureau." Paper and discussion: "The National Fraternal Society." Paper and discussion: "A Statue of Abbe de l'Epee in America." Unfinished business. New business. Recitation. Announcements.

2 P.M. A continuation of the morning session. Committee meetings. Conferences. Caucus.

8 P.M. Banquet by the Local Committee.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27.

9 A.M. Invocation. Reading of the minutes. Reading of Reports from the Treasurer, Committee on Auditing, Local Committee. Nomination and Election of Officers. Report of the Committee on Resolutions. Unfinished business. New business. Recitation. Benediction. Adjournment sine die.

Suggestions calculated to improve the convention program are desired by the undersigned members of the

Program Committee. Suggestions should be mailed at once to any member, preferably to the secretary.

OLOF HANSON, *Ex-officio*, Chairman.

5747—16th Ave., Seattle, Wash.

A. J. EICKHOFF, 805 Oak Street, Flint, Mich.

J. H. CLOUD, *Secretary*, 2606 Virginia Ave., St. Louis.

To members N. A. D.

Please indicate what you think constitute the more important matters which should come up for consideration at the Cleveland Convention of the N. A. D.

A brief statement of your views as to the proper action which you think should be taken concerning such matters, is also desired.

Kindly send direct to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, for publication in an early issue.

J. H. CLOUD,

*Sec'y Program Committee*, St. Louis, June 26, 1913.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONVENTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE DEAF, AT SHAMOKIN, PENNSYLVANIA.

AUGUST 14, 15, 16, 1913.

The meetings will be held in the High School Building, beginning at 10:30 o'clock, Thursday morning, August 14th.

Thursday morning, August 14th.

1. Invocation, Rev. W. C. Charlton, Rector of Trinity Church.  
2. Address of Welcome by W. H. R. Smith, Esq., Burgess.  
3. Response by Mr. Thomas Breen, of Philadelphia.  
4. Reading of Minutes of last meeting.  
5. Reports of Officers.  
6. Appointment of Committees.  
7. New Business.

Thursday afternoon.

Mr. S. S. Haas, the Chairman of the Local Committee, will take the delegates and visitors on a sight-seeing trip around the city, and a stop will be made at one of the largest coal breakers in the world. The largest steam bank in the world is at Shamokin, and all will find the trip to Shamokin a very interesting one from an educational standpoint. Shamokin is a fine city of 25,000 population. Coal mining is the chief industry and there are three railroads—the Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia and Reading and the Lehigh Valley. The Local Branch is a lively organization and the people of the city have been very generous in their support of the Home, as has been shown by their contributions in the past.

Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Public Meeting.

1. Invocation, Rev. Franklin C. Smiley, General Missionary to the Deaf of Central Pennsylvania.  
2. Annual Address by the President of the Society, Mr. James S. Reider.  
3. Report of the Board of Trustees of the Home at Doylestown.  
4. Address by members and others.

The public is cordially invited to attend this meeting in particular. Professor A. U. Downing, of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Edgewood Park, Pa. will be present to interpret in speech for the benefit of all those who can hear. The address of the President and the Report of the Board of Trustees will give a clear idea of the objects of the Society and the nature of the Home.

Friday morning, August 15th, at nine o'clock.

1. Invocation by Rev. C. O. Dantzer, M. A., Pastor of All Souls' Church, Philadelphia.  
2. Reports of Committees.  
3. Election of Trustees and Managers.  
4. Unfinished Business.  
5. New Business.  
6. Adjournment.

Friday afternoon Mr. Thomas Breen, of Philadelphia, will give an entertaining lecture in the parlors of the Graemier Hotel.

Friday evening, at 7:30 sharp, everybody attending the Convention will be the guests of the Northumberland County Local Branch. A trolley ride will be taken to Welsh Scales, where refreshments will be served. Returning to Shamokin a banquet will be held at the Hotel Graemier, with speeches from some of the prominent workers of the Society.

Saturday, August 16th.

An all day outing will take place at Edgewood Park, one of the best-equipped Parks in Central Pennsylvania. Trolley cars leave every few minutes and all will find it convenient to reach the Park at any hour. Boating, Bathing, Baseball, and all the popular amusements prevail at the Park. Everybody is urged to patronize the refreshment stands, which will be in charge of the Local Committee, who desire to turn in a handsome profit for the Home.

Hotels and Rates.

The Chairman has made arrangements with the proprietors of the Graemier Hotel, Mr. Hugh Griffin, to use the Graemier Hotel as the Headquarters of the Society. This is a new hotel, the finest in the County, and has every convenience. A special rate of \$2.00 per day, two in a room, has been granted. The single rate will be \$2.50 per day.

Windsor Hotel, \$2 and \$2.50 per day.  
City Hotel, \$1.50 per day.  
Mansion House, \$1.50 per day.  
Eagle Hotel, \$1.50 per day.  
Exchange Hotel, European Plan.  
Girard House, \$1.50 per day.  
Central Hotel, \$1.25 per day.  
St. Elmo Hotel, \$1.00 per day.

It will be well for all who intend to attend the Convention to write to the Rev. Franklin C. Smiley, who will be very glad to reserve rooms at the Graemier Hotel, especially. First come, first served, and rooms will be given out accordingly. Take no chances of being left, but write now. The Windsor Hotel is also recommended. The Local Committee will meet all trains and act as guides.

For further information, hotel reservations, etc., write to the

REV. FRANKLIN C. SMILEY, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

1004 Chew Street, Allentown, Pa.

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